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## SMALL BATTLES ON ITALIAN FRONTIER

Austrians Using Warships and Aeroplanes in Action Against Italian Towns on East Coast

ANCONA BOMBARDED FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS

Hostilities Between Italy and Austria Not Yet in Full Swing—

In the East Russia Has Begun a New Offensive Movement, and the Advance of the Austro-Germans Has Been Checked—Germans Have Captured British Trenches With Aid of Poisonous Gases—London Announces That Italy Has Engaged Not to Conclude a Separate Peace With Austria—A Norwegian Steamer Has Been Sunk by a German Submarine—Rumanian Government Reported to be Negotiating With the Allies.

The war declared by Italy on Austria is yet in full swing, but small battles are under way along the frontier, and the Austrians have already undertaken action against the Italian towns on the east coast, with warships and aeroplanes. The towns shelled and bombed are Venice, Ancona, Porto Corfui, Barietta, Gessi and Potenza Picena.

The bombardment of Ancona is said to have lasted about two hours and Vienna reports that the bombs thrown on the military buildings by the Austrian aeroplanes at that place and on the arsenal at Venice caused "visible damage and fires."

The Italian authorities on the other hand, declare that the damage done was slight. Demonstrations of Loyalty. Throughout Italy and Austria the outbreak of war has been met with demonstrations of patriotism and loyalty. It has apparently been greeted in both countries as a very desirable ending to the negotiations which have been going on for the past few months for a peaceful settlement. In London, Paris and Petrograd the Italian residents held processions with banners flying and many of them are making ready to join the colors.

Temporarily the Austro-Italian situation has put the first time in the background, although in these two war zones fighting of the most serious nature has been going on. In the east Russia has begun a new offensive, the advance of the Austro-Germans seemingly having been checked. Vienna for the first time in several weeks has failed in the latest official report to make claims of successes in Galicia, where the Teutonic army has been driving the Russian before them. The Austro-Germans in this region generally have been thrown on the defensive, according to the Russian war office.

British Lose Trenches. The British commander in chief on the western front, Sir John French, reports the evacuation of some trenches by the British troops owing to the use of asphyxiating gas shells by the German army. The evacuation took place in the Ypres, where the Germans broke through the British line in several places. The British troops, however, have been able to re-occupy the strategically important territory to the north of La Bassée.

From London comes the announcement that Italy has engaged not to conclude a separate peace with Austria. This is in line with the agreement already signed by Great Britain, France and Russia.

While progress has been made in the formation of the new British coalition cabinet, Premier Asquith is not ready to make known the names of the new ministry.

A German submarine has sunk the Norwegian steamer Minerva, bound for New York to Chicago. Another steamer which rescued the crew of the Minerva was narrowly missed by a torpedo sent at her by the submarine.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR HAS NOT LEFT BERLIN

Street Demonstration Followed Announcement of Italy's Action.

Berlin, via London, May 24, 9.45 p. m.—No arrangements have as yet been made for the departure of the Italian ambassador from Germany. Owing to the Whitehall holidays no newspapers were published today and therefore there has been no press comment on Italy's declaration of war. The public received the news with remarkable calmness and seemed more bent on enjoying holiday outings in the brilliant summer weather than worrying about latest accession to the ranks of Austria-Hungary's enemies. Street demonstrations took place late last night when the news of Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary became known and small crowds paraded the streets early this morning singing patriotic songs and cheering for Austria-Hungary. The demonstrators attempted to make a demonstration before the Italian embassy, but since the incident of Thursday night, when a youth knocked off the ambassador's hat as he was leaving the embassy, the police have taken precautions to forestall untoward incidents and all the approaches to the embassy were closed.

What comment is heard on the situation is not flattering to Italy. Her declaration of war against Austria-Hungary is generally regarded by the populace as "political brigandage."

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS FOR ITALIAN FRONTIER

Reports Say That Italian Residents in Austria Are Being Badly Treated.

Lugano, Switzerland, via Paris, May 24, 11.45 p. m.—Austria-German troops continue to pour towards the

frontier from Innsbruck and Meran. The Swiss railroads are greatly overcrowded with Italian refugees and reports reach here that the Italians, resident in Austria and Germany, are being badly treated.

Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador, who is expected to come here from Rome, has not been heard from and the German consul here has no knowledge when he will arrive.

GERMAN OFFICERS DIRECT TURKISH ATTACK.

In an Effort to Stop Advance of Allies at the Dardanelles.

Paris, May 24, 11.45 p. m.—News received here from the Dardanelles is that the recent Turkish attack against the British troops near Gallipoli was prepared by General Liman von Sanders, the German commander and his staff, with the object of not only inflicting a check on the allies but of raising the spirits of the Turkish troops and reasserting public opinion which is said to have been profoundly impressed by the heavy Turkish losses at the beginning of May. General Liman von Sanders brought up the first army corps, a crack organization which had been reserved for the defense of Constantinople. Their landing was greatly hampered by the bombardment of the allies' aeroplanes. Two divisions of this corps which had been put ashore the night before at Mardos immediately marched to Gallipoli and attacked the British trenches. They were completely beaten, however, losing two thousand men killed and 5,000 wounded.

On the southern end of the peninsula the French troops faced strong defensive works. At certain points the French were within a few yards of the Turks and fierce bayonet and hand grenade fighting followed. In one of these hand-to-hand struggles it is asserted that a colonial infantryman killed a Turkish soldier. The French then took the lead as his group was entering a Turkish trench and by attacking the Turkish counter-attack and preventing quick flares being used until he fell wounded.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Steamer Iris, Which Rescued Crew, Narrowly Missed Being Torpedoed.

Newcastle, England, May 24, 9.15 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine Saturday night. The crew of the steamer was landed here this evening by the steamer Iris. The captain of the Iris reported that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her. The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

The steamer Minerva sailed from New York April 18 for Constantinople. She arrived at Kirkwall May 4 and from there was taken to Shields, arriving in the latter port May 8. She was a vessel of 1,000 tons and was owned by Jacobson and Sons of Christiania.

ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION CELEBRATED AT PETROGRAD

Throngs Parade the Streets Singing National Anthems of Allies.

Petrograd, May 24, 9 p. m., via London, 11.10 p. m.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was celebrated here by a big demonstration, men and women marching in the streets waving the flags of the allied nations and singing the national anthems of these countries. The marchers visited in turn the embassies of the allies and the ambassadors came out on the balconies and bowed their acknowledgments. Sir George W. Buchanan, the British ambassador, tossed a British flag in the midst of the demonstrators, who carried it off at the head of the procession when it was raised.

The streets were so densely packed with marchers that traffic was blocked. The demonstration continued until late in the night.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING WITH ALLIES.

King Ferdinand Has Reviewed the Army—Great Enthusiasm Prevails.

London, May 25, 2.44 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says: "The Rumanian government is negotiating with the allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed the army. Great enthusiasm prevails."

Cabled Paragraphs

Rumor That Italian Consul of Constantinople Has Been Killed. London, May 24, 11.12 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Odessa says it is rumored that the Italian consul at Constantinople has been killed.

Italian Ambassador Leaves Vienna. Vienna, May 24, via Amsterdam to London, May 25, 3.53 a. m.—The Italian ambassador at Austria-Hungary, the Duke of Avarna, and the members of the embassy staff left here this evening on board a special train by way of Switzerland for Italy. Their departure was without incident.

German Representatives Leave Rome. London, May 25, 3.10 a. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador to Italy, accompanied by the Princess Von Blumenthal and all the German representatives to the Quirinal and the Vatican, departed from Rome by train at 9.30 last night.

GERMAN REPARATION FOR SINKING OF THE FRYE

American Ambassador at Berlin Informed a Reply Is Forthcoming.

Washington, May 24.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, in a cablegram received at the state department today said the German foreign office shortly would send a formal reply to the American note regarding reparations for the sinking of the Frye. The note was sent by the American ambassador at Berlin, dated May 22, and was as follows: "The German government is requested to make good the loss of the American ship Frye, which was sunk by a German submarine on May 22, 1915, off the coast of Norway. The American government expects a prompt and satisfactory reply."

The ambassador had been instructed to inquire whether the sending of the Frye to a prize court was to be regarded as an answer to the note from the United States, suggesting that such a procedure was unnecessary.

The state department later today gave out the following statement: "The department of state has received a cablegram from the American ambassador at Berlin, dated May 22, 1915, regarding the sinking of the Frye."

"Foreign office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case or to reply by sending the ship to a prize court."

A formal report shortly will be sent. While under the German laws the action of the prize court in issuing the order is imperative, it is imperative of diplomatic negotiations."

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AT WASHINGTON.

Italian Ambassador Formally Notified United States of Declaration of War.

Washington, May 24.—Italy's entrance into the war set in motion today various branches of official and diplomatic activity. Count Macchi di Cello, the Italian ambassador, formally notified the United States of the declaration of war by his government on Austria and explained informally to Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing the reasons for his action.

Dr. Constant Dumba, the American ambassador conferred with Secretary Bryan, also advising him of the existence of a state of war between his country and Italy.

A new proclamation, similar to those made early in the war, was prepared for President Wilson's signature and will be formally issued tomorrow. Secretary Bryan announced that the American embassy at Vienna had taken over the care of the Italian interests there. Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page advised the state department from Rome that Spain had been entrusted with Austria's diplomatic relations in the Balkans. It was while preparations had been made for the American embassy at Rome to take over Austria's affairs, the final decision of Austria was to place her relations in the Balkans with Germany, which had called upon Spain.

IMPUTATIONS UPON LOYALTY OF SIR EDGAR SPEYER

Characterized as "Baseless and Malignant" by Premier Asquith.

London, May 24, 7.35 p. m.—Premier Asquith has written Sir Edgar Speyer a letter in which he characterizes as "baseless and malignant" the imputations made upon your loyalty to the British crown and to the desire which Sir Edgar expressed when he resigned from the privy council, that all honors bestowed upon him should be withdrawn, the premier says.

"The king is not prepared to take any step such as you suggest in regard to the marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of public services and philanthropic munificence."

SWISS GOVERNMENT HAS MADE NO PROTEST TO BERLIN

On Account of Reported Loss of Swiss Lives with the Lusitania.

Washington, May 24.—The Swiss legation here today issued a statement denying that Switzerland had made representations to Germany on account of the reported loss of Swiss lives with the Lusitania. "The Swiss government has made no such protest in Berlin," said the statement. "Inquiries made by the legation at Bern have been severely hampered by the fact that the Swiss legation in New York immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, have, moreover, established the fact that no Swiss citizens claimed to have been on board that steamer."

Wireless Hampered by Static Conditions.

New York, May 24.—Wireless communication between the United States and Germany has been severely hampered and will probably continue so until about July 1 by the static conditions prevailing in the north Atlantic at this time of the year.

Working on Coalition Ministry.

London, May 24, 11.20 p. m.—Progress in the formation of the new coalition ministry was made at conferences held today at the residence of Premier Asquith in Downing street. The details of the new ministry were not sufficiently advanced, however, for an announcement of its personnel to be made this evening.

## Pan-American Delegates Meet

DISCUSS READJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL EXCHANGE.

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS

Delegates from Eighteen Latin-American Countries Are Participating in a Conference for Unity of Nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Washington, May 24.—Some of the obstacles which will be across the Atlantic has thrown into the paths of industrial and commercial prosperity and the march of trade in the western hemisphere were outlined today at the Pan-American conference.

Uniform Statistics Advocated.

The outstanding thought of the conference was the need for improvement of transportation, for a readjustment of methods of financial exchange and for uniformity of laws north and south of the equator in relation to subjects which vitally affect international relations. These were taken up at the close of the day to pave the way for uniform statistics through the appointment of a committee with a representative from each of the nations and several representatives of the United States.

President Wilson, who welcomed the delegates to this country, dwelt upon the need of the development of transportation, and Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson later added their recommendations for steamship lines independent of Europe to ply between the important ports of the Americas. Expression of this idea culminated tonight in the formation of a committee of representatives of the United States and of South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States, to take up tomorrow the question of steamship lines, either cooperative under these governments or under private contracts.

Makeup of Conference.

Delegates from eighteen Latin-American countries participating in the conference, which is to continue throughout the week, are members of President Wilson's cabinet, the federal reserve board, the federal trade commission, treasury officials and more than one hundred representative of American business, industrial corporations and commercial houses. The American business men and financiers were named by Secretary McAdoo as official representatives of the United States at the conference.

The opening day was devoted chiefly to speeches. President Wilson began an unequivocal declaration that the conference was not for the exploitation of the invited nations, but for a union of interests in which the United States will not try to make use of the others but to labor to the advantage of all.

Permanent Peace.

"It would be a very great thing," said the president, "if the Americas could add to the declaration which they already have signed, the declaration of permanent peace. It is the kind of rivalry that does not involve the interests of the world, but the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to another is to do what we can for the peace of the world."

Reception for Delegates. Between the two sessions today the delegates were received by the president in the east room of the White House. Tonight they were the guests of a reception given by Secretary Bryan and the federal reserve board. The delegates were met by the members of the cabinet, scores of prominent government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

The gorgeous uniforms of the diplomats, those of the American army and navy officers assigned as aides to the delegates and the groups of the women added a touch of color to the brilliant affair.

Another General Session Today.

Tomorrow morning there will be another general session of the conference, at which speeches will be made by Governor Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg of the federal reserve board. Later a number of the delegates will be the guests at luncheon of Secretary Bryan.

In the afternoon will begin the "group conferences," at which those responsible for the meeting hope will be developed the exact needs of the invited countries.

NINE KILLED IN EXPLOSION IN MINE AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Victims Were at Work to Earn Extra Money.

Johnstown, Pa., May 24.—An explosion in Mine No. 1 of the Valley Smokes Coal company near here, late today, caused nine deaths. Eight miners were killed by the explosion and Homer Phillips, chief of the first shift, was injured. The explosion occurred at a point where the mine was being worked by gas. A result of being overcome by gas while heading a rescue party, Phillips was killed. The explosion occurred at the second time when he was overcome. The mine was not in operation today and the victims had received permission to do what work they would to earn extra money. The explosion occurred about 2,000 feet from the entrance.

WARRING GOVERNMENTS BUY HORSES BY THE THOUSANDS

British Government Has Standing Order for 11,200 a Week at East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—Representatives of the French government here today began filling an order for 20,000 horses.

France already has bought 30,000 horses at this market.

Representatives of Italy on Saturday completed the purchase of 11,200 horses. They previously had bought 8,000.

The British agents have bought 30,000 horses and have a standing order for 11,200 a week.

## Walsh's Methods are Denounced

BY DIRECTOR OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

BRANDS HEARING UNFAIR

Entered a Protest in the Name of Labor Against the Way the Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission Has Conducted Examination.

Washington, May 24.—W. L. Mackenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller foundation and a former Canadian cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the federal industrial relations commission today to denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission's Colorado strike inquiry.

Witnesses Unfairly Treated.

"I have seen witnesses after witnesses on the stand here treated in a manner that was anything but fair," he said. "In the name of labor I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

"You do not like the way investigations are conducted in this country," then yelled Chairman Walsh.

"I do not like the way this hearing has been conducted," replied the witness.

"You do not like this commission's conduct of the hearings?"

"I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination of witnesses."

"You exonerate the rest of the commission?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is your objection to the examination of witnesses based upon your observation of the examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is it caused in part by the statement you have just made here that he was guilty of high treason and should be punished?"

Mr. King said he spoke only of the general examination of all witnesses.

He was questioned at length about his services to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and to the foundation. He declined to say what salary he received.

Outburst Against Chairman Walsh.

The witness' outburst against Chairman Walsh came in the midst of questioning regarding a plan suggested by him to Mr. Rockefeller for dealing with the situation in the Colorado coal fields. The chairman sought to show that the plan would have eliminated union representation on boards of control between employers and the miners. Mr. King objected strenuously to any inference that he was unfriendly to organized labor.

D. M. Bowers on Stand.

D. M. Bowers, former treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, was called to the stand by the chairman and now a member of the personal business staff of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., occupied the stand the greater part of today's session.

He was questioned closely as to the conduct of the strike by the coal companies and disclaimed responsibility for the violence and bloodshed which characterized the disturbance.

Mr. Bowers showed the effects of recent illness and frequently was assisted by the questioning. He told of his efforts to improve conditions in the coal fields after he went there in 1907, but did not defend the officers of the company prior to that time, nor would he assume responsibility for the present officers, other than himself. He was emphatic and sometimes he apologized for being "wrathful" in his manner.

As he concluded, the witness arose and said to the commission:

Rockefellers Did Not Dictate.

"Neither John D. Rockefeller, Sr., nor John D. Rockefeller, Jr., nor anyone else ever dictated to me. You can imagine what would happen to him if he did. I am almost 69 years old and I have lived my life for the common people. I have worked just as hard as any coal miner. If it had been for me to do, I would have met the representatives of the coal miners and tried to settle differences."

AUTHENTIC MEXICAN NEWS REACHES PRESIDENT WILSON

Will Result in No Change of Policy of Administration.

Washington, May 24.—President Wilson received first-hand information concerning the Mexican situation from Duval West, his special commissioner for the Mexican situation, who was recently returned from a visit to sections controlled by the different factions.

Mr. West's report was not made public but it is understood that it will result in no change in the policy of the administration toward Mexico. He is said to have avoided favoring any faction or leader, devoting his report to the president to information gathered about conditions generally and about the attitude of the different leaders.

It was understood that the administration will continue its policy of "hands off" while the Mexicans are fighting for supremacy in their country in the meantime doing everything in its power to protect foreigners and their property and bring about relief in sections where there is a shortage of food.

After his conference with the president Mr. West said he would remain in Washington for several days. He is not expected to return to Mexico immediately, if at all.

Claims of victory from both the Carranzas and Villa armies came to the state department today but there was nothing to indicate that either side had won a decided advantage.

OBITUARY.

Col. Theodore H. Macdonald. New Haven, Conn., May 24.—Col. Theodore H. Macdonald, former state insurance commissioner and well known in republican circles throughout the state, died at his home here today at the age of 63. He suffered a shock attack Wednesday night, became unconscious and remained in that condition up to the time of his death. He had been in ill health for several years, but was apparently recovering. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Colonel Macdonald was appointed in 1907 as insurance commissioner by Governor Woodruff and served one term of four years.

Condensed Telegrams

The Belgian Relief Fund totals \$1,039,428.69.

Coney Island's official summer season was opened Sunday.

There were 60 deaths due to street accidents in New York during April.

Two hundred Italian reservists left New York for Italy on the steamer Stambulla.

The steam schooner Claremont went ashore near Marshfield, Ore., and is a total loss.

The London County Council discharged all striking street railway employees of military age.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, there are now 1,386,000 war prisoners in Germany and Austria.

Swiss Federal authorities are planning the formation of an import trust, similar to that operated by Holland.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived at New York from Liverpool with 150 cabin and 124 steerage passengers.

The United States submarine K6, which was ashore at No Man's Land Saturday night, was floated without damage.

Franco Burton Harrison, governor-general of the Philippines, and Mrs. Harrison visited President Yuan Shikai at Peking.

Seventy-five thousand persons attended a military field mass on the plaza of the Marine Barracks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Fifteen thousand men and boys marched in the rain through the main streets in Paterson, N. J., to show their faith in Billy Sunday.

The bill placing jitney busses under the jurisdiction of New York public service commissions and municipal authorities was signed by Governor Whitman.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, more than 1,200 applications for citizenship papers were made in the Philadelphia courts.

Italian residents in San Francisco have taken steps to raise large sums of money for Red Cross purposes in the event of Italy joining the war.

The Duke and Duchess of Acosta, placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society their palace at Turin, as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

Captain Edmund Thery, well known economist, estimates that the total military expenditure of the first year of the war will be \$10,000,000,000.

Rear Admiral Moore at Honolulu with the Navy Department said the total lift of the submarine F-4 since salvage work began was ninety-six feet.

Twelve men who took part in the Christmas Eve rioting at Manila were sentenced to three to six years in prison and to pay a fine of \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Roy Champin was found guilty at Belmont, N. Y., of the murder of his uncle, Henry McGhee, of Wellerfield. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair.

The Standard Oil Company of New York announced a reduction of 25 points in refined petroleum in cases for export, making the price 9.75 cents per gallon.

Contributions amounting to \$20 were received by August Belmont, of the New York City Board of Trade, for the Lusitania relief fund started by the committee.

Apple, Jangling and King's Gift, three valuable race horses belonging to James Butler, were killed by a bolt of lightning that struck the stables at Belmont Park.

Seventeen hundred prisoners sat in the rain at Ossining, N. Y., to see the trial of the prize baseball team defeat the Hudson Guild of Manhattan by the score of 13 to 9.

In a speech before a meeting of Republicans in Kansas City, Mo., President Taft spoke emphatically on the necessity of unity behind President Wilson at the present time.

Guy W. Ommert, member of a Harborsburg amateur baseball team had his skull fractured by a pitched ball in a game at Palmyra and died at a hospital. He was 17 years old.

President Wilson's speech delivered in Philadelphia May 18, to groups of newly naturalized citizens will be used as a model of the English language in the public schools of that city.

A warrant was issued at Battle Creek, Mich., for the arrest of United States Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Jackson, Mich., on a charge of reckless driving of his automobile.

Hat Creek Valley, California, threatened with destruction by eruption of Mt. Lassen, was saved. The mud flow that followed the disturbances changed its course when near the valley.

While driving his automobile carrying his wife and eight year old son, at Kenosha, Wis., a car was overturned by Jersey City fell dead over the steering wheel. His wife brought the car under control.

Joseph Costello, a steward at the Ardley Club, Ardley, N. Y., sustained a broken arm, broken collarbone, and numerous other injuries when he walked out of a French window in his sleep and fell 25 feet.

It is reported that a German agent placed emery dust in the cylinders of \$350,000 worth of auto trucks under construction in a Wisconsin factory, thus insuring their rejection by the inspector of foreign governments at New York.

A verdict of not guilty was returned last night by the jury in the case of Robert Uhlrich, a union leader charged with the murder of Mack Powell, a cowboy, at Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 9, 1913.

Pierre Martin the inventor of a process for making steel, which by 1913 was employed in producing two-thirds of the world's steel supply, died at Paris.